DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 293 593 JC 880 200

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TITLE Prince George's County Population Analysis. ENSCAN 88, Planning Brief, Report PB88-1.
INSTITUTION Prince George's Community Coll., Largo, Md. Office of Institutional Research.
PUB DATE Oct 87
NOTE 30p.
PUB TYPE Reports - Research/Technical (143) -- Statistical Data (110)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS *Age; *Blacks; *Community Characteristics; Community Colleges; Migration; *Migration Patterns; Population Distribution; *Population Trends; *Racial Composition; Trend Analysis; Two Year Colleges; Urban to Suburban Migration
IDENTIFIERS *Maryland (Prince Georges County)

ABSTRACT

Using data provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and several Maryland state offices, this report examines Prince George's County in terms of age distribution, migration, and racial composition, and discusses the implications of an older, and increasingly minority county population for Prince George's Community College (PGCC). Following introductory comments tracing the growth in the county's population from 1930, trends in age distribution are used to project short-term changes, including a decrease in the number of young people of traditional college age, an increase in older adults, and steady decreases in the number of high school graduates until the early 1990s. The next section looks at migration patterns, the resulting shift in the county's racial composition, and the demographics of largely affluent black residents moving into the county. Next, the characteristics of Prince George's County's black population are contrasted with national norms. The final section discusses the implications for college planning of projected declines in high school students, of anticipated low college-going rates among black students, of a decline in the achievement test scores of high school students, and the increase in county residents over 65 years of age. Data tables, charts, and maps are appended. (EJV)

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ENSCAN88

Planning Brief

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY POPULATION ANALYSIS

Report PB88-1

Office of Institutional Research and Analysis

Prince George's Community College

Craig Clagett - Director

October 1987

JC 880 200

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ENSCAN 88

Environmental Scanning Report Series for Fiscal Year 1988
Presented to the Planning Council, Fall Semester 1987

The first volume of ENSCAN88, Prince George's County Undergraduate Market Shares, analyzed enrollment of county residents in Maryland colleges and universities over the 1982-1986 period.

This second volume, Prince George's County Population Analysis, provides an overview of short-term population forecasts, with a focus on the changing age and racial composition of the county.

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PRINCE GEORGE'S COMMUNITY COLLEGE
Office of Institutional Research and Analysis

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY POPULATION ANALYSIS
ENSCAN88 Planning Brief 88-1
October 1987

Introduction

The latest figures released by the U.S. Bureau of the Census estimated Prince George's County's total population as of July 1, 1986 to be 681,400, a 2.4 percent increase since the 1980 census. During this time, Maryland's population grew 5.8 percent. After being one of the nation's fastest growing counties during the 1960's, Prince George's experienced a quick rise followed by steady decline during the 1970's, yielding a 1980 population only a half a percent larger than in 1970. The 1980's have seen slow but steady growth:

Prince George's County
Estimated Total Population

1930	60,095
1940	89,490
1950	194,182
1960	357,395
1970	661,719
1972	693,700
1974	684,600
1976	675,500
1978	665,000
1980	665,071
1982	668,200
1984	673,600
1986	681,400

SOURCE: Prince George's County Planning Department

The remainder of this planning brief will examine the county population in terms of age distribution, migration, and racial composition. A final section will suggest some implications for college planning of an increasingly older, more minority county population.

Age Distribution

A report issued by the Maryland Center for Health Statistics in May 1987 provided age, race, and sex distributions for the U.S. Census Bureau's estimated July 1985 population of each political subdivision in the state. The July 1985 estimate for total Prince George's County population was 675,510. Twenty-

seven percent (181,070) were under age 18. Almost half, 49 percent (333,140), were between 18 and 44 years of age. Eighteen percent (118,450) were between 45 and 64, with the remaining 6 percent (42,850) 65 years of age or older. The age groups differed in racial composition:

Prince George's County Population
July 1, 1985

Age	White	All Other Races
Under 18	76,870	104,200
18 - 44	175,190	157,950
45 - 64	76,620	41,830
65 and over	33,990	8,860
Total	362,670	312,840

SOURCE: Maryland Center for Health Statistics

Thus, 58 percent of county residents under age 18 were nonwhite, while 79 percent of those 65 and older were white.

Short-term projections suggest that the county's population distribution by age will shift, with fewer young people of "traditional" college age and more older adults. Comparing the estimated 1985 population with projections for 1990 from the Department of State Planning, though somewhat problematic because of the different source, is suggestive:

Projected Changes in Prince George's County Population,
Selected Age Cohorts, 1985-90

Age Cohort	Estimated 1985	Projected 1990	1985-90 Change Number	Percent
18 - 19	34,170	20,032	(14,138)	-41.4%
20 - 24	72,900	59,219	(13,681)	-18.8%
25 - 34	126,560	127,218	658	0.5%
35 - 44	99,510	119,021	19,511	19.6%
45 - 54	67,440	81,948	14,508	21.5%
55 - 64	51,010	55,923	4,913	9.6%
65 and over	42,850	56,121	13,271	31.0%

SOURCE: Maryland Center for Health Statistics (1985),
Maryland Department of State Planning (1990)

Of special interest is the population of high school seniors. Recent high school graduates are a major source of full-time enrollments at the college, so their FTE impact is disproportionate to their numbers. (It takes two 35-year-olds to equal one 18-year-old in FTE terms.) The latest projections for 12th grade enrollment in Prince George's County high schools, along with recent historical enrollments, follow:

Prince George's County Public Schools
Twelfth Grade Enrollment

Actual		Projected	
1980	9,117	1987	7,800
1981	8,985	1988	7,700
1982	8,592	1989	7,100
1983	8,164	1990	6,310
1984	8,134	1991	6,050
1985	7,902	1992	5,970
1986	7,796	1993	6,070

SOURCE: Maryland Department of State Planning

The next two graduating classes should be approximately as large as the past year's; the first impact on the college will likely be experienced in the fall 1990 term after the members of the 1989-90 class graduate. Enrollment from this source will bottom out in the early 1990s, when there will be 1,800 fewer county high school graduates then currently.

Migration Patterns

Total population figures can obscure great changes in population characteristics and movement. For example, a fourth of the people living in Prince George's County in 1980 were living somewhere outside the county five years earlier. Over 166,000 people moved into the county during this five-year period; over 205,000, however, moved out, resulting in a net population loss. The migration flows followed a common pattern, with population moving from the central city to nearby suburbs, and from nearby suburbs to more distant outlying areas. Between 1975 and 1980, nearly 55,000 people moved from Washington, D.C. to Prince George's County, while 12,000 moved from Prince George's to D.C.—for a net in-migration to the county of 43,000. Simultaneously, over 45,000 people moved from Prince George's to adjacent Anne Arundel, Charles, Howard, and Calvert counties, an out-migration offset by in-migration of less than 10,000. Overall, Prince George's lost almost 55,000 people due to migration over the 1975-80 period. (Natural population increase due to births exceeding deaths partially mitigated this decline.) Net migration for selected neighboring jurisdictions for two 5-year periods for which data were available was as follows:

Prince George's County,
Net Migration, Selected Jurisdictions,
1975-80, 1980-85

	1975-80	1980-85
Washington, D.C.	+42,646	+28,862
Montgomery County	- 2,871	-10,821
Anne Arundel County	-14,445	- 8,384
Charles County	- 8,641	- 6,770
Howard County	- 8,246	- 5,022
Calvert County	- 4,388	- 2,405
Frederick County	- 2,667	- 1,126
Virginia	-15,262	- 6,591

SOURCE: Maryland Department of State Planning

The most recent annual migration data, included in the above summary, are for 1984-85. Prince George's County had a net intra-U.S. migration loss of 4,927 during 1984-85, with a loss of 9,308 residents moving to other areas of Maryland being partially offset by migration gains from outside the state--particularly from the District of Columbia. During 1984-85, a total of 14,545 residents of D.C. moved into Prince George's County while 8,490 county residents moved into the District, for a net in-migration of 6,055. The county continued to lose population over 1984-85 to Montgomery (-3,074), Anne Arundel (-1,866), Howard (-1,398), and Charles (-1,396).

How did those people moving in differ from those leaving? Data for the earlier period (1975-80) found similar educational levels, but in-migrants were more likely to be in the labor force and had slightly higher per-capita incomes. Nearly a third of the in-migrant households were headed by women, compared to a fourth of the out-migrant households:

Characteristics of In- and Out-Migrants, 1975-80

	In-Migrants	Out-Migrants
At least one year college	50.4%	49.8%
Female-headed households	32.8%	24.6%
Ratio dependents/householder	1.4	1.5
In labor force	79.5%	72.6%
Median per capita income	$ 9,739	$ 9,450

SOURCE: Maryland Department of State Planning

Migration flows have contributed to a substantial shift in the county's racial composition. During the 1975-80 period,

migration added over 50,000 black residents to the county; concurrently, an exodus of white residents resulted in a net loss of nearly 94,500 whites:

Migration to and from Prince George's County, by Race, 1975-80

	In Migration: Number	Percent	Out Migration: Number	Percent	NET MIGRATION
White	76,160	45.7%	170,652	83.1%	- 94,492
Black	79,029	47.4%	28,546	13.9%	50,483
Hispanic	5,438	3.3%	3,921	1.9%	1,517
All others	6,012	3.6%	2,300	1.1%	3,712
Total	166,639	100.0%	205,419	100.0%	- 38,780

SOURCE: Prince George's County Planning Department

Migration accounted for over four-fifths of the growth in the black population in the county over the ten-year, 1970-80 census period. Natural population increase (births minus deaths) produced the balance:

Black Population, Prince George's County

1970 black population		91,808
net migration, 1970-74	+79,515	
net migration, 1975-80	+50,483	
births	+32,070	
deaths	- 6,016	
net change, 1970-80		+ 156,052
1980 black population		247,860

As a result of these changes, the black share of total county population increased from less than 14 to over 37 percent during the 1970s. Among the eight suburban counties in the country with 100,000 or more black residents in 1980, Prince George's had the highest percentage black. In the local area, only the central city, the District of Columbia, had a higher proportion minority (73 percent). The neighboring counties of Anne Arundel, Howard, and Montgomery had minority populations accounting for an average of 14 percent of total population in 1980.

Migration of black households into the county has not been evenly distributed geographically. The capital beltway provides a rough demarcation line; nearly three-fourths of the net

migration of blacks during the 1970's was to areas inside the beltway. Ninety-five percent of the net out-migration of whites was from areas inside the beltway. Most of the households headed by women in 1980 were inside the beltway.

Migration has resulted in not only a larger black population in Prince George's County, but a more affluent one as well. The county planning department summarized its study, The Social and Economic Status of the Black Population in Prince George's County, 1970-80, this way:

> Blacks have made significant progress in the areas of income, employment, education, and housing, resulting in an overall improvement in the economic and social status of the black population in Prince George's County between 1970 and 1980.

For example, the percentage of black county residents that had graduated from high school increased from 56 percent in 1970 to 77 percent in 1980, while the percentage that had attended college increased from 24 to 37 percent. The percentage of black families with incomes above $25,000 increased from 2 percent in 1970 to 45 percent in 1980. Black median family income rose from $10,624 in 1970 to $22,930 in 1980, an increase of 16 percent after adjusting for inflation. The proportion of black families below the poverty line fell from 8 to 7 percent over the decade. At the time of the 1980 census, black unemployment in Prince George's was 5.9 percent, higher than the 3.5 of white county residents, about the same as the overall statewide rate and lower than the national unemployment rate which ranged from 6.3 to 7.8 during the year.

Substantial changes in black household characteristics occurred between the 1970 and 1980 census enumerations. Average black household size in the county decreased from 3.9 in 1970 to 3.1 in 1980, largely a reflection of a 642 percent increase in single-person households. The proportion of households with 6 or more people declined from nearly a fifth in 1970 to less than a tenth in 1980. The most notable change was the increase in households headed by a female. In 1970 15 percent of the 20,670 black families in the county were headed by a woman. By 1980, 29 percent of the total of 60,355 black families had a female head. The number of female-headed households with children under 18 years of age increased by a factor of six over the ten year period. A third of all county families living below the poverty level were headed by black females.

The County's Black Population in National Perspective

In January, 1987, the U.S. Census Bureau released a widely cited report, Summary Characteristics of the Black Population for States and Selected Counties and Places: 1980, that showed the county's black population to be atypical in many ways. The report, based on 1970 and 1980 national census information,

provided data for those counties in which the black population was 50,000 or more and for places of 2,500 or more in which the black population comprised at least 50 percent of the total.

Of the 3,137 counties defined for the national 1980 census, 93 counties had black populations of 50,000 or more, up from 74 in 1970. Six out of every ten blacks lived in these counties in 1980. Three of the four counties in this group with the fastest growing black populations in the country were in Maryland. Between 1970-1980, Baltimore County's black population increased 175 percent (ranked first nationally); Prince George's County's black population increased 170 percent (second nationally); and Montgomery County's black population increased 136 percent (fourth nationally). Maryland had 18 places of 2,500 or more inhabitants with blacks comprising 50 percent or more of the population in 1980, of which all but Baltimore City and Jessup were located in Prince George's County. The proportion black ranged from 52 percent in Largo to 99 percent in Glenarden. The largest increases in black population between 1970-1980 occurred in Suitland-Silver Hill (+15,988) and Chillum (+12,347).

The 1970-80 economic advances cited by the earlier local planning department report have produced a comparatively affluent black population in the county. The census bureau report found the two suburban Maryland counties adjacent to the District at the very top of the national rankings on several socio-economic indicators:

> Prince George's and Montgomery ranked highest among the 93 counties with 50,000 or more blacks in 1980 in percent of population 25 years and over that had graduated high school, 77 percent.
>
> Prince George's had the highest labor force participation rate for black men, 82.6 percent, and for black women, 75.7 percent, among all 93 counties.
>
> Prince George's and Montgomery led the counties of 50,000 or more black population with the highest black family median incomes in 1979, about $23,000. (Black family median income nationally in 1979 was $12,600.) Prince George's also had the lowest poverty rates for both black families (7 percent) and persons (9 percent). About 26 percent of all black families and 30 percent of all black persons in the United States were below the poverty level in 1979.

Implications

For college enrollment planning purposes, the most significant changes projected in county population forecasts center on age and racial distributions. Projected declines in high school students, who historically have been more likely to enroll and carry more credits than older residents, probably portend declines in credit FTEs. As the minority share of the

high school population increases, enrollment from this source may decline further. National figures have consistently found a lower percentage of black high school graduates going to college after graduation than white graduates:

Percent of High School Graduates Enrolled in College Nationally, by Race, Graduating Classes 1980-85

Graduation Year	Graduates (1,000's)	Percent Enrolled in College		
		Total	Black	White
1980	3,089	49%	43%	50%
1981	3,053	54	43	55
1982	3,100	51	37	52
1983	2,964	53	39	55
1984	3,012	55	40	58
1985	2,669	58	42	59

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Competition for the minority high school graduates who do decide to go to college may intensify. At present, the community college enrolls nearly 44 percent of the black county residents starting college on a full-time basis, nearly three times the share of the University of Maryland, College Park, the second most popular choice. However, competition may increase as the traditionally white four-year schools strive to meet goals established in the SBHE Plan to Assure Equal Postsecondary Educational Opportunity. Concurrently, the traditionally black four-year institutions may intensify their marketing efforts aimed at the declining high school population as well.

It seems likely, then, that we will experience declining enrollment from high school sources in the early 1990's. What do we know about their academic preparedness? Scores on the Scholastic Aptitude Test are one indicator:

	1987 SAT Averages			Change in Total		
	Verbal	Math	Total	1986-87	1982-87	1977-87
Alexandria	453	489	942	9	37	50
Arlington	457	510	967	0	19	1
Dist. of Col.	343	370	713	9	16	36
Fairfax	462	518	980	5	16	12
Falls Church	450	498	948	-23	9	-42
Montgomery	468	520	988	5	28	18
Prince George's	394	432	826	-7	-26	-47

Prince George's graduates taking the test scored lower than those of any other local suburban jurisdiction. The combined total of 826 was 7 points below that of a year ago, 26 points below that of 1982, and 47 points below the score achieved ten years ago. By this measure, it appears that the academic preparedness of Prince George's high school graduates has been declining.

The average combined scores of black students in 1987, both in Maryland and nationally, were the highest since the College Board began compiling test results by race. Black students in Maryland have consistently achieved higher scores than have their counterparts nationwide, and the margin has widened over the past decade. In 1987, black students in Maryland earned an average combined score of 742, compared to 728 for black students nationally. In 1979, the average scores for black students in Maryland was just one point greater than those of blacks across the country. In addition, the scores of black students, while continuing to trail those of whites, have risen at a faster rate in recent years than the scores of whites. This has been true both in Maryland and nationally. The gap in Maryland has decreased from 224 to 216 points over the past five years. Nationally, the black-white score difference was 208 this year compared to 250 points a decade ago. Average combined scores for blacks and whites this year and five years ago for the state and nation were as follows:

Average Combined SAT Scores, by Race
High School Graduates of 1982 and 1987

	1982	1987	Change, 1982-87
Maryland			
Black	713	742	29
White	937	958	21
United States			
Black	707	728	21
White	927	936	9

SOURCE: Maryland State Board for Higher Education

Despite the relative gains of black students, racial differences remain substantial. To the extent the SAT measures aptitude for collegiate-level work, it appears the community college will continue to admit increasing numbers of students requiring remedial coursework and other academic support services.

Population forecasts indicate the fastest growing segment of the county population will be residents over age 65. The fastest growing component of the college's expanding Community Services operations has been senior citizen programming. In fiscal year 1987, seniors programs generated nearly 1,200 FTEs--about half of the noncredit total. The college's current success in serving this market suggests a potential for further growth as the county's senior population increases. Per-student revenue is lower from this source, however, due to tuition waivers.

This overview of short-term county population forecasts was prepared to stimulate planning for the early 1990's. The appendix includes additional information to aid in this effort.

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Prince George's County Population

July 1, 1985

	White		All Other Races	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
under 15	31,210	32,210	42,260	42,980
15 - 19	15,130	15,790	17,820	17,840
20 - 24	20,400	21,160	17,430	13,910
25 - 34	32,710	34,200	33,320	26,330
35 - 44	24,940	24,310	26,140	24,120
45 - 54	19,840	19,840	13,730	14,030
55 - 64	19,530	17,410	7,440	6,630
65 - 74	12,200	9,320	3,400	2,530
75 and over	8,630	3,840	1,890	1,040
Totals	184,590	178,080	163,430	149,410

SOURCE: Maryland Center for Health Statistics, May 1987

PRINCE GEORGE'S COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Migration Patterns, to and from Prince George's County,
1 9 7 5 --- 1 9 8 0

	In Migration FROM: Number	Percent	Out Migration TO: Number	Percent	NET MIGRATION
Total migrants	150,676	100.00%	205,419	100.00%	(54,743)
Intra-state migrants	34,990	23.22%	83,392	40.60%	(48,402)
Anne Arundel County	4,770	3.17%	19,215	9.35%	(14,445)
Charles County	2,498	1.66%	11,139	5.42%	(8,641)
Howard County	1,503	1.00%	9,749	4.75%	(8,246)
Calvert County	925	0.61%	5,313	2.59%	(4,388)
Montgomery County	16,746	11.11%	19,617	9.55%	(2,871)
Frederick County	478	0.32%	3,145	1.53%	(2,667)
Baltimore County	1,804	1.20%	4,005	1.95%	(2,201)
St. Mary's County	1,034	0.69%	2,969	1.45%	(1,935)
Carroll County	418	0.28%	1,306	0.64%	(888)
Harford County	280	0.19%	375	0.18%	(95)
Baltimore City	2,762	1.83%	2,204	1.07%	558
Western Maryland	516	0.34%	2,004	0.98%	(1,488)
Upper Eastern Shore	659	0.44%	1,223	0.60%	(564)
Lower Eastern Shore	597	0.40%	1,128	0.55%	(531)
Inter-state migrants	115,686	76.78%	122,027	59.40%	(6,341)
Washington D.C.	54,759	36.34%	12,113	5.90%	42,646
Virginia	11,259	7.47%	26,521	12.91%	(15,262)
Florida	3,203	2.13%	11,243	5.47%	(8,040)
Texas	1,805	1.20%	4,635	2.26%	(2,830)
California	3,924	2.60%	6,748	3.28%	(2,824)
West Virginia	917	0.61%	3,362	1.64%	(2,445)
North Carolina	3,251	2.16%	5,171	2.52%	(1,920)
Pennsylvania	5,095	3.38%	6,431	3.13%	(1,336)
Delaware	562	0.37%	512	0.25%	50
New Jersey	2,993	1.99%	2,570	1.25%	423
New York	6,910	4.59%	3,325	1.62%	3,585
Balance of U.S.	21,008	13.94%	39,396	19.18%	(18,388)

SOURCE: Maryland Department of State Planning, based on 1980 Census. Migrants to and from other nations excluded.

PRINCE GEORGE'S COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Migration Patterns, to and from Prince George's County,
1 9 8 0 --- 1 9 8 5

	In Migration FROM: Number	Percent	Out Migration TO: Number	Percent	NET MIGRATION
Total migrants	233,994	100.00%	261,001	100.00%	(27,007)
Intra-state migrants	69,493	29.70%	107,405	41.15%	(37,912)
Montgomery County	30,759	13.15%	41,580	15.93%	(10,821)
Anne Arundel County	13,965	5.97%	22,349	8.56%	(8,384)
Charles County	6,536	2.79%	13,306	5.10%	(6,770)
Howard County	5,987	2.56%	11,009	4.22%	(5,022)
Calvert County	1,913	0.82%	5,119	1.96%	(3,206)
Frederick County	723	0.31%	1,849	0.71%	(1,126)
St. Mary's County	1,429	0.61%	2,288	0.88%	(859)
Carroll County	356	0.15%	960	0.37%	(604)
Baltimore County	2,481	1.06%	2,742	1.05%	(261)
Baltimore City	2,684	1.15%	2,696	1.03%	(12)
Harford County	503	0.21%	412	0.16%	91
Upper Eastern Shore	474	0.20%	840	0.32%	(366)
Lower Eastern Shore	823	0.35%	1,117	0.43%	(294)
Western Maryland	720	0.31%	909	0.35%	(189)
Municipalities	140	0.06%	229	0.09%	(89)
Inter-state migrants	164,501	70.30%	153,596	58.85%	10,905
Washington D.C.	72,244	30.87%	43,382	16.62%	28,862
Virginia	14,372	6.14%	20,963	8.03%	(6,591)
Southern U.S.	35,128	15.01%	47,092	18.04%	(11,964)
Western U.S.	11,945	5.10%	15,743	6.03%	(3,798)
North Central U.S.	11,255	4.81%	9,124	3.50%	2,131
Balance Northeast	19,557	8.36%	17,292	6.63%	2,265

SOURCE: Maryland Department of State Planning, based on IRS records.

PRINCE GEORGE'S COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Change in Prince George's County Population, by Race,
Inside and Outside Capital Beltway, 1970-80

	1970	1980	1970-80 Change Number	Percent
Black	91,808	247,860	156,052	169.98%
Inside beltway	69,392	184,454	115,062	165.81%
Outside beltway	22,416	63,406	40,990	182.86%
White	561,476	391,427	(170,049)	-30.29%
Inside beltway	337,535	176,501	(161,034)	-47.71%
Outside beltway	223,941	214,926	(9,015)	-4.03%
Other	8,435	25,784	17,349	205.68%
Inside beltway	4,669	14,833	10,164	217.69%
Outside beltway	3,766	10,951	7,185	190.79%
Total Population	661,719	665,071	3,352	0.51%
Inside beltway	411,596	375,788	(35,808)	-8.70%
Outside beltway	250,123	289,283	39,160	15.66%

SOURCE: Prince George's County Planning Department

PRINCE GEORGE'S COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Changes in Racial Composition, Selected Jurisdictions, 1970-80

	1970 Census		1980 Census		1970-80 Change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY						
White	561,476	84.9%	391,427	58.9%	(170,049)	-30.3%
Black	91,808	13.9%	247,860	37.3%	156,052	170.0%
Other	8,435	1.3%	25,784	3.9%	17,349	205.7%
Total	661,719	100.0%	665,071	100.0%	3,352	0.5%
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY						
White	262,268	88.1%	321,203	86.6%	58,935	22.5%
Black	33,288	11.2%	42,860	11.6%	9,572	28.8%
Other	1,983	0.7%	6,712	1.8%	4,729	238.5%
Total	297,539	100.0%	370,775	100.0%	73,236	24.6%
CHARLES COUNTY						
White	33,820	70.9%	56,787	78.1%	22,967	67.9%
Black	13,422	28.2%	14,736	20.3%	1,314	9.8%
Other	436	0.9%	1,228	1.7%	792	181.7%
Total	47,678	100.0%	72,751	100.0%	25,073	52.6%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA						
White	209,272	27.7%	171,768	26.9%	(37,504)	-17.9%
Black	537,712	71.1%	448,906	70.3%	(88,806)	-16.5%
Other	9,526	1.3%	17,659	2.8%	8,133	85.4%
Total	756,510	100.0%	638,333	100.0%	(118,177)	-15.6%
HOWARD COUNTY						
White	56,573	91.4%	101,354	85.5%	44,781	79.2%
Black	5,016	8.1%	13,899	11.7%	8,883	177.1%
Other	322	0.5%	3,319	2.8%	2,997	930.7%
Total	61,911	100.0%	118,572	100.0%	56,661	91.5%
MONTGOMERY COUNTY						
White	493,934	94.5%	495,485	85.6%	1,551	0.3%
Black	21,551	4.1%	50,756	8.8%	29,205	135.5%
Other	7,324	1.4%	32,812	5.7%	25,488	348.0%
Total	522,809	100.0%	579,053	100.0%	56,244	10.8%

Prince George's County Population, By Race
(Data from 1980 Census Sample Estimates)

POPULATION BY RACE INCLUDING HISPANICS

	Male	Female	TOTAL
TOTAL	323,418	341,653	665,071
White	194,270	199,280	393,550
Black	117,538	130,350	247,888
Native American	959	1,015	1,974
Asian or Pacific Islander	8,382	8,682	17,064
Filipino	2,402	2,495	4,897
Korean	1,774	1,819	3,593
Indian	1,834	1,660	3,494
Chinese	1,493	1,403	2,896
Vietnamese	303	409	712
Japanese	254	419	673
Guamanian	76	110	186
Hawaiian	35	96	131
Other	211	271	482
All other races	2,269	2,326	4,595

POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNIC GROUP

	Male	Female	TOTAL
White, not Hispanic	190,212	195,213	385,425
Black, not Hispanic	116,733	129,504	246,237
Asian/Pac. Isl., not Hispanic	7,756	8,046	15,802
Native American, not Hispanic	934	995	1,929
Other, not Hispanic	1,073	838	1,911
Hispanic, all races	6,710	7,057	13,767
Hispanic, white	4,058	4,067	8,125
Hispanic, black	805	846	1,651
Hispanic, Asian/Pac. Isl.	626	636	1,262
Hispanic, Native American	25	20	45
Hispanic, other races	1,196	1,488	2,684
TOTAL	323,418	341,653	665,071

PRINCE GEORGE'S COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Educational Attainment and Family Income Distributions,
Black Residents of Prince George's County, 1970-80

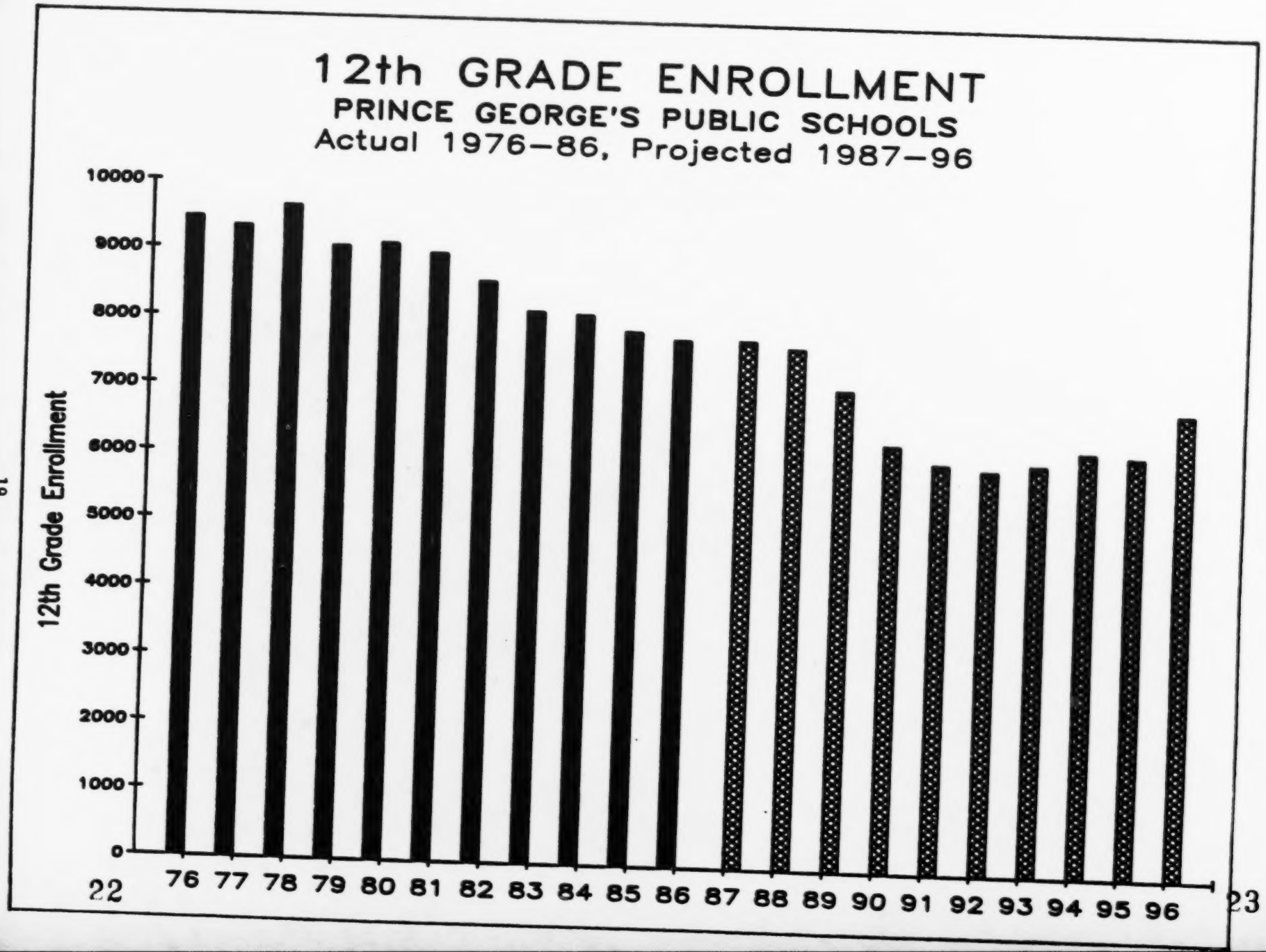
	1970 Census		1980 Census		1970-80 Change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, PERSONS AGE 25 AND ABOVE						
All blacks age 25+	39,413	100.0%	124,956	100.0%	85,543	217.0%
Total years attended:						
0-8	8,628	21.9%	10,742	8.6%	2,114	24.5%
9-11	8,808	22.3%	17,878	14.3%	9,070	103.0%
12	12,527	31.8%	50,430	40.4%	37,903	302.6%
College:						
1-3 years	4,531	11.5%	26,430	21.2%	21,899	483.3%
4+ years	4,919	12.5%	19,476	15.6%	14,557	295.9%
Total high school grads	21,977	55.8%	96,336	77.1%	74,359	338.3%
Total some college	9,450	24.0%	45,906	36.7%	36,456	385.8%
FAMILY INCOME DISTRIBUTION						
Total black families	20,578	100.0%	60,740	100.0%	40,162	195.2%
<5,000	2,551	12.4%	3,253	5.4%	702	27.5%
5,000- 9,999	6,822	33.2%	4,974	8.2%	(1,848)	-27.1%
10,000-14,999	6,369	31.0%	8,365	13.8%	1,996	31.3%
15,000-24,999	4,392	21.3%	16,862	27.8%	12,470	283.9%
25,000-49,999	421	2.0%	24,357	40.1%	23,936	5685.5%
50,000 +	23	0.1%	2,929	4.8%	2,906	12634.8%
Median income	10,624		22,930		12,306	115.8%

SOURCE: Prince George's County Planning Department.

12TH GRADE ENROLLMENT
PRINCE GEORGE'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS

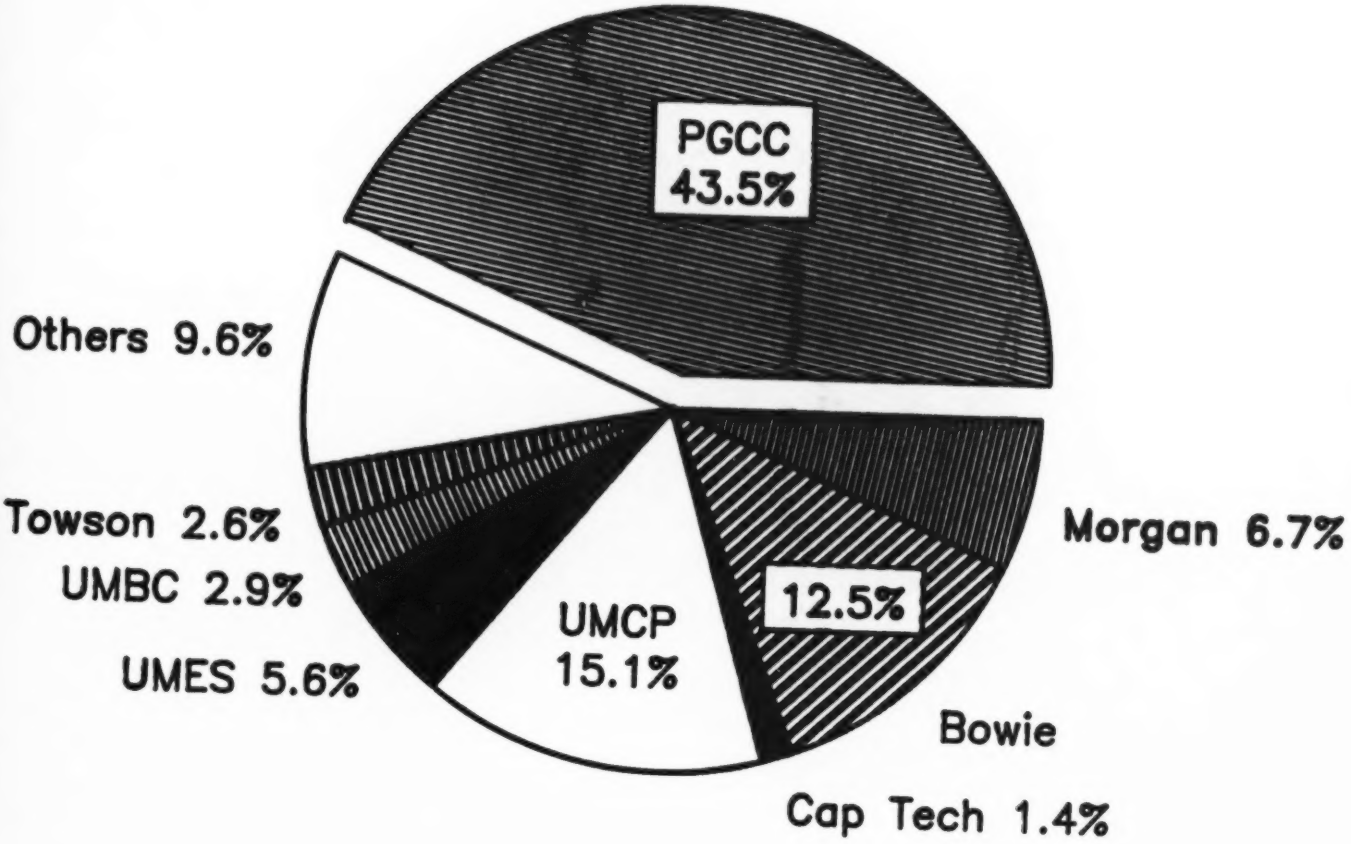
Actual		Projected	
1980	9,117	1987	7,800
1981	8,985	1988	7,700
1982	8,592	1989	7,100
1983	8,164	1990	6,310
1984	8,134	1991	6,050
1985	7,902	1992	5,970
1986	7,796	1993	6,070

SOURCE: Maryland Department of State Planning


12th GRADE ENROLLMENT
PRINCE GEORGE'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Actual 1976–86, Projected 1987–96
12th Grade Enrollment
10000
9000
8000
7000
6000
5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
0
76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96

NEW FULL–TIME BLACK MARKET SHARES

P.G. County Residents, Fall 1986

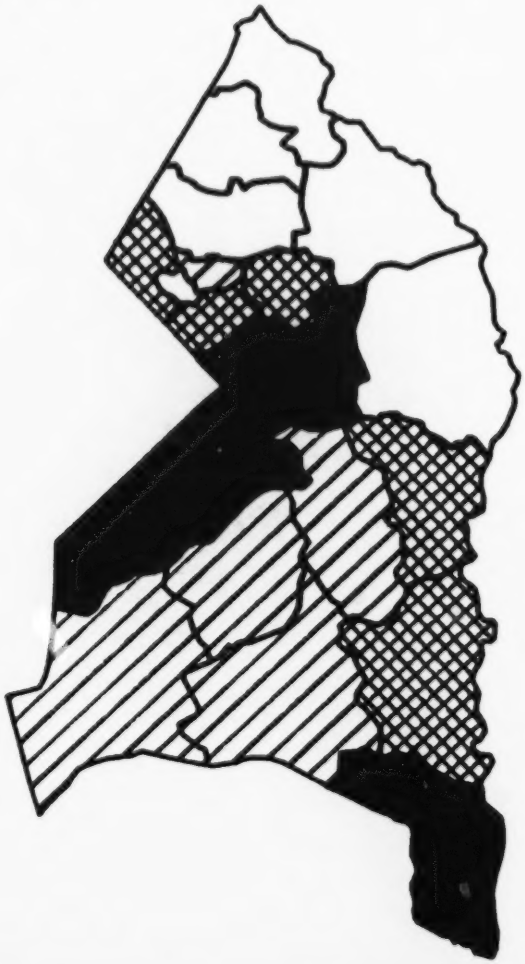


(N = 1,103)

MARKET SEGMENT: BLACK NEW FULL-TIME FRESHMEN

	FALL 1982	FALL 1983	FALL 1984	FALL 1985	FALL 1986
Number of black county residents enrolling as first-time college students, full-time at a state college or university	1,060	1,020	1,025	1,063	1,103
Percent enrolling at PGCC	49.3	47.5	51.5	41.3	43.5
Percent enrolling at major competitors:					
UMCP	13.5	13.6	14.3	16.2	15.1
Bowie State	10.5	8.9	8.8	11.9	12.5
Morgan State	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.3	6.7
UMES	4.7	5.0	4.2	9.0	5.6

Percent Black Population, 1980



Percent Black

9 to 15

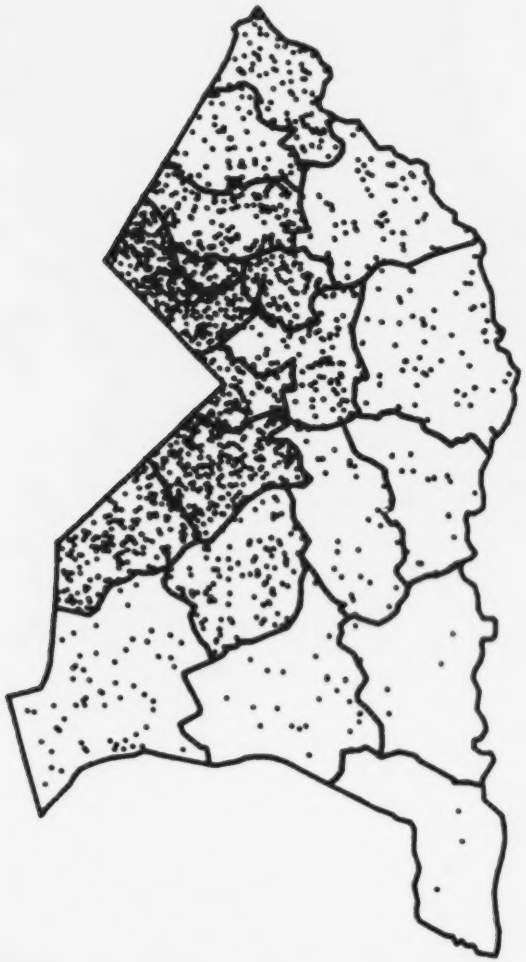
15 to 30

30 to 50

50 to 90

Prince George's County
Minor Civil Divisions

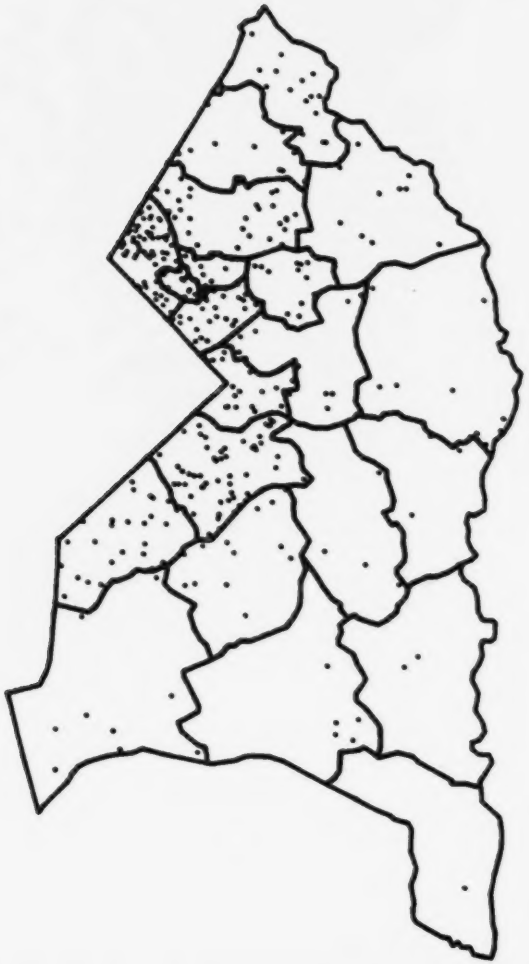
High School Grads with No College, 1980



1 Dot = 100 persons

Prince George's County
Minor Civil Divisions

Persons Age 65 and Above, 1980



1 Dot = 100 persons

Prince George's County
Minor Civil Divisions

ERIC Clearinghouse for
Junior Colleges
JUN 17 1988